PARLIAMENT TALKS BEER.

TRUE ELOQUENCE ON TAP FOR A DAY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Parallels Between the Stege of Lucknow and the Slege of Zettun-The City Twice Baved by the Mplendid Merolem of the Zelton Women - How the Census of London Was Taken Last Sunday.

LONDON, March 28,-It has often been said during recent years that eloquence is one of the lost arts. Especially has it been lamented in this country that while the British Parliament contains some great debaters, it no longer numbers among its members any really great orator. The occasion and the inspiration for splendid displays of forensic genius have not been lacking since Parliament reassembled. Crises which threatened the nation's prestige and which appealed to every patriotic instinct of a true Briton have followed each other in bewildering succession. It has been a time for a Cicero or a Patrick Henry. But the House of Commons has remained a more debating chamber, Its harp of eloquence has hung disused save when some awkward fingers have touched a minor chord. Not once has a master hand struck the idie strings. Not once? Only once, and then all the nation stopped to listen.

In vain all the national perils from without; in vain the insults from the defiant Sultan, the jealousies and veiled threats of rival powers, the isolation and the revilings of half the world. Parliament talked about it, disputed over it, argued about it in a Pecksniffian fashion. There was nothing in it to arouse latent powers, to make small men great, to inspire words that fire the heart of a nation. The days are gone by when such things really appeal to Englishmen. It is a mistake and an injustice to argue from this the decadence or disappearance of true oratory among them. Let an issue be raised which threatens a genuine interest, which touches their hearts, or, still more important, their stomachs, and there will suddenly develop powers of eloquence and of flery zeal which will onish all beholders.

This explanation is necessary to a proper understanding of a brief description of the only debate in Parliament this year which has commanded the earnest attention of the English people and which lifted the proceedings of the House of Commons above the dead level of social discussion. This debate occupied the whole of last Wednesday's session, and the subject of it was-beer! Perhaps I should avoid the effects of an anti-climax and arouse the reader's enthusiasm by at once describing it in the lines used by one of the speakers:

Glorious beer! I'm with the sale of it, down with a pail of it,

The occasion was the question on the second reading of the Pure Beer bill, and the House manifested every indication of thirsty eagerness for the discussion. The Speaker could scarcely restrain Mr. Quilter, the mover of the motion, who wished to plunge into his subject figuratively speaking) before he had properly introduced an enormous petition containing 26,000 names, and which he described as onethird of a mile long, in favor of the passage of the bill. The object of the bill is chiefly to compet the brewers to use barley mait instead of any substitute and genuine hops in the of beer. The debate began in this fashion, Mr. Quilter having the floor:

fashion, Mr. Quilter naving the floor:

"The origin of beer was lost in remote antiquity. [Loud laughter.] Coming to their own history, they found beer mentioned in the reign of Edward the Confessor. [Renewed laughter.] In olden times there were many simple methods of testing beer, and they were effectual. One was to pour beer on a wooden seat and make the tester sit in it. If he stuck to the seat the beer was bad; and he (Mr. Quilter) often thought that the quantity of sugar in beer now often made members sick to their seats. [Loud laughter.] Legislation with regard to beer commenced about the fourteenth century, and continued down to the present, including the bill for the repeal of the mait tax. He regretted to think that many agriculturists in his district had wored for the repeal of that tax. [Hear, hear.] When he said that he introduced the flome Brewed bill [roars of laughter]—he meant the Pure Beer bill [ironical cheers and inughter]—he did not wish to appropriate all the credit for the bill. The late Minister of Agriculture, speaking on this subject, insisted that the public should know what they were drinking, whether genuine beer or some substitute, but the right lonerable gentleman had now followed the inakers of pure beer this to House of Lords."

It is not necessary to follow Mr. Quilter in

the flights of eloquence to which he presently rose, for his apeech occupies a column of the devoted to the subject in the Times. One of the first speakers in opposition to the measure was Sir Wilfred Lawson, the well-known temperance advocate. We quote: "He frankly admitted that he had for many sars taken a great interest in beer. It was a lost powerful factor in our social and political fe: in fact, he might say in our national life.

It is not necessary to follow Mr. Quilter in

life; in fact, he might say in our national life. He was justified in saying that, because he read not long ago in Marion Crawford that 'beer is the natural irrigator of Conservative principles. [Laughter.] Beer, indeed, was the very ark of the British Constitution. In these days it was the only thing on which this House or anybody else got really enthusiastic, Laughter.] Last year the honorable member who introduced the bill quoted these lines about it. "Inspired by thee the warrior fights.

The lover woos, the post writes And pens the pleasing tale: And still in Britain's lale confest Nought animates the patriot's breast like generous, naply ale.

The generous nappy ale.

[Laughter.] No doubt beer might make people happier for the time, but he did not know that they would be very much better. He read some time ago how this Christian country brought in the new year in London, how thousands of people gathered around St. Paul's, some of them with bottles in their hands, others with liquor concealed about their persons. Directly the clock struck 12 the crowd marched around this glorious church shouting:

"Glorious beer.

concealed about their persons. Directly the clock struck 12 the crowd marched around this glorious church shouting:

"Glorious glorious beer.

Up with the sale of it. down with a pail of it. Glorious, glorious beer.

[Laughter.] As he understood it, this bill was merely a definition bill; it was to define what was made and what was sold. The question, however, was, who was to benefit by the bill? In his opinion it did not matter what the beer was made of so long as there was alcohol in it. It was the alcohol that did the harm. The right honorable member for the lale of Thanet was very active in these matters. It appeared to him that the right honorable gentleman spent most of his time addressing distressed agriculturists and dining with licensed victualiers. [Laughter.] About a week ago the right honorable gentleman, in speaking about this bill, raid that the prohibition of the use of various ingredients by the brewers would increase the use and consumption of barley; but he did not see the advantage of that if the place of other ingredients was taken by barley not grown in England. There the right honorable gentleman in the right hallon the head. Why did not honorable gentlemen opposite come forward and say that they wanted protection? [Cheera.] They won the election on protection, and nine out of ten farmers believed in protection—more fools they, for they would never get it. [Laughter.] Was it for the people who drank beer that the bill was brought in? Did the people care two straws whether the beer was brewed from barley or from sugar? Not they, If it was good strong stuff that made them drunk they were quite satisfied. ["Oh. oh" and "Divide."] All this tlekeling of beer made from sugar and mait was all nonsense: it was no better than the tickeling of one man opposite as a Tory and another as a liberal Unionist. [Laughter.] He did not think the bill would do an great deal of harm, nor did he think it would do an great deal of harm, nor did he think it would do a great deal of harm, nor did he to intake it h

When it came to Sir William Harcourt's turn his words had a pathetic interest. Everybody knows now that it was his invistence upon the Local Veto bill and other anti-beer and anti-whiskey legislation which contributed most of all to the overwhelming rout the Liberal party last summer. brewing interest on the whole is opposed to the present measure, and the leader of the opposition also refused his support, but not on account any sympathy with the browers. This was his tribute to the political power of the brewing

"To see the change of parts which has taken place in the party opposite, coatemporaneous with their change of seats, is one of the most amusical transformation scenes I have ever witnessed. (Laurnier) My honorable friend who hade the motion has always been consistent, and in him, there is no variation at all, but the steech of the seconder of the motion had in it something of a warning and minatory tone to what hendmitted were their former allies—the brevers. It has been referred to by my honorable friend behind me as a triple alliance—an alliance of the brewers, the bariery growers, and the lish-pay its other and this triple alliance seems at this moment to be rather shake. [Laughter, the browers had alliant member for Shrop-the honorable and gallant member for Shrop-three said that they had always stood by the browers. I believe that to be true, and he warned them that if the brewers did not stand by them it might be the worse for them. To see the change of parts which has taken

ure the power of the brewers. [Cheers.] I can assure him that he and his interest are not nearly as strong as the brewers in this country, and if they come to measure swords with the brewers the brewers will defeat them [hear, hear], and therefore he is, I am afraid, at their mercy on this question. He warned the House, and I think very wisely, not to flirt or coquet with this bill, as had been done on political platforms throughout the country. That is perfectly true. We know the part the Pure Beer bill played in the last election. [Hear, hear,]" Sir William Harcourt finally touched briefly on a serious phase of the problem which is really of immense practical importance in England. This was his language:

on a serious phase of the problem which is really of immense practical importance in England. This was his language:

"The honorable member said that the English workman wanted to know where he could get the best beer and the beer that was suited to his taste. We have heard a great deal in the course of the debate about particular tastes for beer, and it has been said that the brewer brews for the tastes of those whom he supplies. I am not quite certain that there is any atrong guarantee for that, because in order that a man might be able to get the best beer or the beer that he likes he ought to have a choice between one house and another. But that is not the case now. [Hear, hear.] In some parts of the country, and for distances of twenty miles, every free public house has disappeared. Therefore, the workingman has not a choice, and cannot get the particular beer he may wish. He has to take whatever beer the brewer, if he has capital enough, gets possession of the whole of them, and, having got possession of the whole of them, and, having got possession of the whole of them, and, having got possession of them, he supplies exactly that berwhich suits his purposes and his pocket best, and he need not consult the taste of his customers at all. [Irear, hear.] Another pecultarity of this trade is that it is the only trade with which I am acquainted in which the price of malt or barley falls the urice of a glass of beer which suits his orelation whatever to the cost of the production. [Cheers.] If the price of malt or barley falls the urice of a glass of beer remains the same, and I know of no other article has no relation whatever to the cost of the production in the rice of a glass of beer remains the same, and I know of no other article to which that condition of things would apply. That is due, of course, to the absolute monopoly which the licensing system gives to the livence of the many side has a far more material bearing on the whole of this subject, and upon the relation of the trade to the consuming popul

pointed out the difficulties in the way of the practical enforcement of a Pure Beer bill, and agreed to cause a careful expert inquiry to be made into the subject. This concession was accepted by the friends of the bill, who withdrew it. Now, for another year at least, which must elapse before the debate can be revived, the House of Commons will be barren of genuine

Fragments of the story of the siege of Zeitun have reached London this week. The brave and bloody record, full of the most extraordinary incidents, reminds one of the siege of Lucknow. It is almost a pleasure to note the fact that in the course of the investment fully 6,000 Turks were killed while only about 150 Armenians lost their lives in the various engagements. Twice the women of Zeitun saved the city. News of the approaching attack reached the town several days before the traps arrived. Refugees poured in from surrounding country and villages saying that the Turks were coming and that a massacre had been ordered. It was determined to defend the city at all costs. The representatives of Turkish authority there were a governor with about sixty-five guards in the city itself and a garrison of 250 men in a strong fort overlooking the town. It was necessary to capture this fort before it should fall into the hands of the coming invaders. The Armenians first polluted the water supply of the garrison with petroleum and a day or two later attacked the place. There was almost continuous fighting for fifty-six hours and then the garrison

Meantime all the able-bodied men of Zeitun were engaged in fortifying the approaches to the town. The women alone were left behind, for the Governor's guards were so few in number it was not considered possible that they would attempt hostilities against a city of more than 100,000 people. In the absence of all the men, however, they attempted to fire the city. The women defeated the plot. They armed themselves with knives and axes, quickly overnoward the quarte and extin flames which had already appeared in two or three places.

When the fort had fallen the garrison were held as prisoners in the Governor's quarters, where they were guarded most of the time. The siege soon began in earnest, however, and every man and boy was pressed into the work of defence. The besiegers numbered more than 70 .-000 men, half of them regular troops and the rest Bashl Bazouks. They attempted to carry the defences by assault, but the position of Zeitun is almost impregnable and the defenders, while themselves well protected, were able to inflict great slaughter upon the enemy. During this great battle, when Zeitun itself was again deserted by all except women and children, the 250 prisoners in the Governor's quarters broke loose. They again attempted to fire the city. Again the women of Zeitun rose up. and this time they did not stay their hands. They slew every one of the 250 and cast their corpses over a cliff 300 feet high at one side of

Finally the Turks bombarded the town, and nearly 2,000 shells fell in the city, but without

nearly 2,000 shells fell in the city, but without doing great damage. About 1,200 of the misales fell upon the mud walls or roofs of the houses and failed to explode. The women fearlessly opened these shells and emptied them of powder and shot, of which the Zeitunlis were in great need. "The shelling of the town was a great blessing to us, "they say simply in alluding to the incident.

When very bard pressed the Zeitunlis tried to negotiate terms of surrender, and the reply of the Turkish commander was:
"Surrender at once and we will spare two in every ten—wait one day and we will have the life of every map, woman, and child."

Naturally these terms were not accepted, and the city held out untit the intervention of the powers at Constantinople secured for them an armistice. The sufferings of the besieged during the last dark were terrible. The inhabitants, who numbered more tima 100,000, included 12,000 refugees who had come in just before the slage began. Of these latter, 4,000 perished of hunger. There was food enough in the city to have lasted three or four weeks longer, but the arrangements for its distribution were inefficient. An epidemic of small-pox during the siege carried off several thousands.

London takes her quinquennial census to-

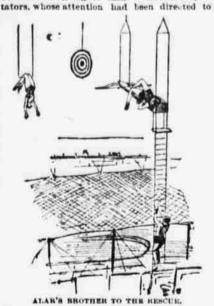
London takes her quinquennial census tomorrow. The manner of doing it is much simpler than the American method, and it may perhaps be equally effective. The enumeration is simply of all persons who steep in any building within the city on the night of the 29th inst., and the record is made by the inhabitants themselves. The official enumerators have distributed blanks this week in every dwelling house, tenement, hotel, or other place where any human being sleeps. The occupiors are required under penalty of a heavy fine to fill in these particulars: The name, sex, and relationship to the head of the family of every person upon the premises at midnight on Sunday. None of the elaborate information called for in an American census inquisition is required. The local Government Board declined to include information about age and other statistics requested by the school and sanitary lioards. The purpose of the enumeration is simply to ascertain the number of persons in each parish. Sanitary area, and ward in order that the new tax levied under the Equalization of Bates act, mased in 1894, may be duly apportioned. Under this act the richer West End varishes of London will be required to contribute toward the support of the poores ones at the East End and on the south side of the Thames. The present inequitable plan of governing London in small separate districts causes the poor man in Whitechapel to enfler under a far heavier rate of taxation than the rich man in Mayfair. In other words, the noverty and pauperism in the East End of London does not cost the West End a penny. It is precisely the same thing as if the residents of Flifth avenue in New York were not required to pay a dollar of the tax required for the maintenance of the Blackwell's Island institutions, which are peopled principally from the east side. If it is tics requested by the school and sanitary

ALAR RESCUED IN MID AIR

CAUGHT AS SHE PELL FROM HER LOTTY PERCH IN THE CIRCUS.

Be Shot from the Big Crossbow Near the Celling of Madison Square Garden and Saved Only by a Hale's Breadth. One incident of the big show at the Madison Square Garden on Friday night was missed by many of the spectators, Alar, the trim young woman with pink silk legs, whose con tract with the show people demands that twice a day she be shot from a big crossbow near the roof across the arena, through a paper-covered hoop, and into the arms of her sister, who hangs head downward from a trapeze, was knecked senseless on the narrow platform from which she expected to make

For nearly a minute, and it seemed much onger to those who were watching the young woman, she was stretched out unconscious The long board on which she rested was fifty feet from the ground and but a few inches roader than the "human arrow" herself. As she began to regain consciousness she swung one leg off the board, and then it was apparent that she was going to fall. While the spec-



this accident, were watching the young wo man, her brother ran up the rope ladder and caught her just as she slipped off of her platform. She hung limp in his arms, and as he carried her down the people who had witnessed the rescue applauded him hysterically, But the band was playing and there were performers in the other rings, so that only those who happened to sit near the big crossbow realized by what a narrow margin a serious accident had been averted. One man, had watched the accident intently, fainted as the young woman was carried to the net.

Alar has been performing with her brother and sister, whose family name is Zedora, only a short time in this country, and the feat that she failed to do on Friday night is a new one. Before attempting it the Zedoras gave an exhibition on the flying trapeze. Alar's act was to be the climax. She dropped into the net from the trapeze and ran up the rope ladder to the big crossbow near the roof. This cataonit was made after the style of the massive crossbow used centuries ago for hurling huge stones and spears. It consists of a narrow board about twenty feet long covered with amooth cloth, and in one end of this is set a huge bow. When no accident occurs the bowstring is pulled back and held by a trigger. Alar stretches herself out on the cloth covered board with her head pointed toward the arena and her feet resting on a cushion that in turn rests against the bowstring. The bow is set at 100 pounds. With her heads classed before her like a diver, she gives the word to her brother below, and he pulls the trigger diat releases the bowstring. She is shot from the rest like an arrow, pierces the paper-covered hoop that hangs in midair, and is caught by her sister, who hangs downward from a trapeze. When Alar reached the narrow board that forms art of the crossbow on Friday night, the string was pulled back and held in place by the trigger. Her sister was swinging from the trapeze in the centre of the arena, and on the lanbark below her was her brother, ready to pull the string that should loose the bowspring. Alar was just preparing to stretch herself out for her flight, when the bowstring was lovesned accidentally. It flew forward, striking her in the back of the neck and knocking are flat on the cloth-covered board. It was apparent to every one who was watching her that she was unconscious. Her brother called to her:

"What has happened?"

Alar made no response. Then she swung one leg over the edge of the board, and moved convulsively as if in pain. Her brother saw that she would surely fall, and he ran up the ladder as fast as his hands and feet would take him. he big net which was spread under the tr a short time in this country, and the feat that she failed to do on Friday night is a new one.

Business Botices.

Two Days Sixteen Hours St. Paul to Puget

Two Days Sixteen Hours St. Paul to Puget Sound.

The new time card of the Northern Pacific which will go into effect April 12 next provides unequalled accommodations for travellers in the Northwest. All trains will be vestibuled, provided with Pullman Standard and Pullman fourist care as well as Northern Pacific Dinning Care.

As an index of what he shen done in the way of reducing time it may lop P. M. will reach Buttle in 30 lisaving St. 45 minutes. Tacoma d4 hours 30 minutes. This is an average reduction on Puget Sound points and Portisind of 12 hours as compared with the schedule of the Northern Pacific Limited Train during April, 1862. This time, looking back a few years only, may appear fast, but with a well settled roadbed and good track the new time will undoubtedly be made with the same case that attended the operation of the Limited Train run by this Combinny between St. Paul and Pacific Coast prior to and during Wordt Pair year. This extension often of four local passenger trains of Westington. By run-sing trains No. 1 and No. 2 via Butte, and No. 3 and No. 4 via Helena. Mon. and all trains via Puget Nourh and Passenger service as it has never to fore enjoyed.

Over Six Handred Physicians prescribe and use CARL H. SURULIZ'S MINERAL WATERS.

Easter Hats Ready. BURKE, 210 Broadway.

Angestura Bitters, endersed by physicians and bemists for purity and wholeso nenes.

DIED.

BEER.-In Asheville, N. C., on April I, Rosalle Echaster, wife of Arthur Q, Beer of 288 Clinton st. Brooklyn, aged 35 years. Fun-ral service at receiving vault, Greenwood Cem-

etery, on Monday, April 6, at 4 o'clock. CIPPIN.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, April 3, 1898, Martha Maria, wife of John Henry Giffin, in the Blat year of her age. Funeral services on Monday, April 6, at her late res-

Juneral services on Monary, April 6, at low the residence, 311 Lincoln av. (Highland av. station). at 11:15 A. M., on arrival of 10:10 train from New York, D. I. and W. R. R.

HAINES, On Friday morning, April 8, 1806, at his residence, Hohard Townley Haines, son of Emily 8, and the late William A. Haines.

Funeral at his late residence, 61 West 55th st., on Townley April 2, 31:10 A. M.

Tuesday, April 7, at 10 A. M.

EUSHELL.—On Friday, April 3, at his residence in
Stratford, Conn., Robert Henry Russell, in the 64th year of his age. Funeral services at Christ Church, Stratford, on

Easter Monday at 3 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. THE RENSICO CEMETERY tocated on the Harlem Railroad, forty-eight minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.

Beligious Rotices.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, Madison av and 38th at., Rev. Roderick Terry, P. D., pastor.—Easter ser-vices April 5, 11 A. M.; special Easter music service for Sunits, schools 5:30. Fulling DU SAINT PRPRIT, 30, 22e rue ouest.—Ser-Er vices religieux le dimauche a 10 h. % du matin et a 4 h. du soir. Hev. A. V. Wittmeyer, lle teur. COCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Sunday, April 5, 1896, at 11 15 A. M., lecture by Frof. Fells Adier at Carnegie Susio Hall, corner 57th st. and 7th av. Subject. The Resurrection of Humanity.

All interested are invited.

TEMPLE FHANUEL, 5th av. and 45d at.—To-day at 11 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman iscetures on Passover and Easter—A Comparative Eunday.

The effect is bewildering of viewing two pie ture exhibitions like those at the Academy of Design and the Society of American Artists on successive days of the same week, and a hap-pier chance would have avoided a practically Enneked Senseless as She Was About to simultaneous opening of the principal shows of the year. Perhaps, however, there is an added element of interest in the obvious rivalry be-tween the "new" and the "old," to which attention is drawn by the challenge implied in the choice by the Society for its opening reception of the same evening with the spring Academy. There is one point on which a comparison of the two exhibitions may be ventured in noticing the show of the older institution, and that is in respect of catholicity. With but an exception. or two or three, the works of the Society may be said to conform to the modern French standard of high-keyed expression that has been set by the trip. The bow string was enapped pre-Manet, Monet, and their followers. At the Academy there are all sorts and conditions of art, from that of Cropsey and the President of the institution to Childe Hassam and Alden Weir. It is a show in which it must be a very narrow soul that will not find something to its taste. The

worse the taste, the more it will find, perhaps. Mr. Hovenden's large unfinished canvas, now decorated with a memorial laurel, and the prize paintings by Mr. Henry Mosler and Miss Ida Waugh, have been mentioned already in Tax Sun, besides those other works that have been bought with the Lotos Club fund. The delayed Hallgarten prizes have now been awarded, the first, for the best oil painting by an American under 35 years of age, to Miss Hazelton of Hos-ton for her "In the Studio," No. 299; the sec-ond to J. H. Hatileld, for "After the Bath," No. 62, and the third to (Mrs.) Louise Cox for the decorative figure "Pomona," No. 203, Miss Hazelton's picture has certain qualities

of tone that are agreeable, but otherwise it is a somewhat literal and uninteresting painting of a woman in red posing before her easel for the admiration of a lady visitor to the studio. while the model, a half-draped woman, too realistically fleshly and flabby to be beautiful, stands aimlessly in the middle of the floor be-side her throne. "After the Bath," by Mr. Hatfield, is a study of two children frolicking in complete undress after the evening ablutions. They are decorative but ungraceful babies. Mrs. Cor's "Pomona," a heavy woman in red hair and a figured blue gown, holding a basket of fruit, is more agreeable in color than in any dealization or realization of the matronly goddess of abundant harvests. The faults of commission for which the Hang-

ing Committee is responsible have been hinted

at heretofore. The merits of omission have

been equally overlooked by the jury of selection.

There are a hundred things here that should not have been admitted, and a good many of them are on the line, while their betters hang against the ceiling or in hidden, shadowy corners. The effect of all this jumble is unfortunate, for in the bad impression it makes at first it creates a certain prejudice against the works of real merit, of which there is fully the usual quota, There are a few very worth; works of portraiture. Mr. Sargent's brutally frank picture of Mr. G. G. Hammond, Jr., is one of these in its way. It is instinctively characteristic, not in the least flattering apparently, and technically as dashing and spirited in execution as Mr. Sar-gent is wont to be. A photograph of the subject might have been more satisfactory in some ways, however, in so far as it softens and sometimes refines the features. Miss Cecelia Beaux, in her badly hung portrait of Dr. J. S. Billings, U. S. A., which has been painted for the Army Medical Museum at Washington, has lived up to her reputation as a painter of strength and talent. The head is finely modelled and full of character broadly expressed, while the problem of the scarlet cloak, despite some discards in color, may be said to have been boldly and successfully solved. Mr. Harper Pennington's portrait of Cope Whitehouse, in the white uniform of an officer of the order of the Medjidieh, is free in handling and well managed in the values of the high-keyed cape and uniform, and Mr. Eakins's portrait of Hennig as "The 'Ceilo Player" is pretty nearly satisfactory, excepting as the portrait has been sacrificed somewhat to the pictorial requirements of the composition. There is a delightfully toneful and

delicate portrait by Mr. Dewing of a woman in yellow, and Mr. George Cohen, Mr. C. F. Naegel,

Mr. Louis Loeb, and Miss Parrish also add

strength to this part of the exhibition.

Good figure painters are not numerous, though often ambitious beyond their strength, Mr. Lundgren's big canvas representing "The Snage Dance," as witnessed among the Moqui Indians of Arizona, is an honest as well as imposing work, dramatically and historically interesting, but artistically deficient in several respects, as, for example, in color values, atmosphere, and imagination. Mr. Childe Hassam's "Lilacs" is charming, but his big, over-loaded canvas called "Summer," while good in composition and skilful in many other respects, as in the suggestion of the out-of-doors air and sunlight, is still a monstrosity. Mr. T. W. Wood's "Coffee, Sir?" a large painting of while Mr. Frank D. Millet, Mr. Verplank Birney, and some others of their school are hard and ineffective. Mr. Millet's picture is called "An Overture," and it is admirably drawn. It is pictorial, too, but without much suggestion of is pictorial, too, but without much suggestion of sentiment. A picture by Mr. F. S. Church of "St. Cecilia" is delightful in color, the saint, seated at an organ, being attended by two angels, all painted in lovely purples and yellows. Mr. Mosler's "A Ghost Story," rich in color and detail, skilful in grouping, and weird in sentiment; Mr. Louis P. Dessar's charming figure of a girl. "Louise:" Louis Moeller's characteristic and humorously expressive painting, "A Dublous Tale;" Mr. Frank H. Tompkins's beautiful girl in a blue blouse, gazing out of a window, called "The Outlook;" Mrs. Dixon's "My Turn Next;" Ed. A. Bell's "Orpheus and the Graces;" Miss Macomber's "The Mother;" Mr. Watrous's "Sante!" Mr. C. E. Proctor's "Broken String," and perhaps a few others are among the other figure compositions that are worthy of note as reasonably successful examples of American art.

A few of the cattle pictures, too, are admirable. Mr. William H. Howe's "Early Start to Market!" is a spiendid instance of strong and artistic work. The canvas is a large one, and the steers are coming head on along a desolate road, through a country that is essentially lutch, with its windmills and gray clouds and moist air. Mr. McIllenny's "Winter Evening" is among the particularly charming compositions in the whole show, a beautifully painted picture of sheep in a snowy enclosure, and done with much sentiment and dexterity. Mr. Thomas B. Craig appears to advantage, too, among the cattle painters.

There is a large composition, hanging high sentiment. A picture by Mr. F. S. Church of

There is a large composition, hanging high over a doorway at the head of the stairway, by Eric Pape, "The Two Great Eras," representing the Sphinx and the Vircin in a great expanse of deep blue night, and Mr. Wores. Mr. Bickneil, and Mr. Weldon show interesting pictures from Jamas. and Mr. Weldon show interesting pictures from Japan.

The showing of the landscape painters is the largest, as, in most respects, it is the most agreeable. It is not possible, in fact, to name all of the works that will attract the visitor to the galleries, for their number is legion. Mr. William L. Picknell's "Morning on the Loing" is a delightfully fresh and attractive painting, full of light and air and a sense of the very joy of living. It is a view along a canal, with its shaded towpath and two boats. "The Morning After the Itain," by Mrs. John Noble Barlow, is beautifully expressive of the spirit of out of doors, with its winding stream through the reedy marsh, and all under a delightful sky. Mr. Shurtleff's painting, "Through the Woods to the Lake," is a most inviting prospect, cool in its shadows, crisp in its glimpses of water and sky beyond, fresh in its glimpses of springtime foliage in the young trees on the edge of the Adirondack forest, and restfull in its artistical entity. There is good tone in Mr. Van Lacr's "Twilight Hour," as in Mr. Walter Clark's "A Vision of the Night." Mr. W. A. folfin appears to unusual advantage in his large snow seene, "Winter in Pennsylvania;" Mr. Bruce Crane, abandoning for the time his mounds and stretches of purple snow and orange skies, is particularly happy in his "Bising Moon" and his "Dark Days." Mr. J. Francis Murphy, Mr. R. C. Minor, and Mr. Raiph Blakelock are to be seen in the acceptable happy in his delicately poetic treatment of a red bridge and a rabiit hutch, and bessies there are pictures of more or less charm by Charles II. Miller-a curious scene, with some qualities of allegory, at Port Washington, Long Island, called "Farewell to Mrs of War"—Frederick J. Hoston, J. Appleton man. F. C. Guttwald, F. K. M. Rein, Walter I. Palmer, Mrs. J. Francis Murphy, George Inness, Jr. H. J. Hommers, Julian Scott, H. M. Rosenberg, Lackwood De Forest, Edward tisy, Cariton T Clapman, J. H. Witt, Henry P. Smith, Edward Moran, W. J. Whittemore, and A. T. Bricher.

These Japan.
The showing of the land-cape painters is the

THESPRINGSHOW ATTHE ACADEMY TO AID FREEDOM'S CAUSE.

THE HOUSE TO FOLK ON THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS ON MONDAY.

Will Concur with the Scuate in the Declaration that a Blate of War Exists in Cuba, and that Selligerent Rights Should Se Accorded to the Insurgents. WASHINGTON, April 4. Immediately after the reading of the Journal in the House of Representatives on Monday, the vote will be taken on the adoption of the conference report on the Cuban resolutions. The closing speeches of the two days' debate were made to-night under unanimous arrangement, by which all debate ended at the adjournment of to-night's sossion, and the vote ordered to be taken on Monday morning. There is no doubt whatever that the conference report will be agreed to by a very large majority, almost as large probably as that by which the resolutions originally passed the House. There will be no speech-making on Monday, although an effort was made by some of the auti-Cuban members to secure unanimous consent that thirty minutes be alowed on each side previous to the taking of a final vote.

The debate to-day lacked the vim and enthusiasm of that of yesterday, and had it not been for the protests of the anti-Cuban members, a vote would have been taken and the question disposed of before adjournment this afternoon. Chairman Hittof the Foreign Affairs Committee at first proposed taking this action, and there was a perfect storm of calls for an immediate vote.

The anti-Cuban members, however, whose spokesman was Representative Tucker of Virginia, appealed for more time in which to put themselves on record, and in the face of overwhelming sentiment of the House, and purely out of good nature, Chairman Hitt yielded and proposed the holding of a night

By the United Press. WASHINGTON, April 4.- The cause of Cuba was the aubject of consideration in the House to-day. There were so many members desiring to speak that it was arranged to hold a night session, in order to give them all an opportunity to be heard, and to take the vote immediately after the reading of the journal on Monday.

Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.), one of the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, was the first speaker to-day. He gave at some length the reasons why the Cubans were entitled to a rec guition of belligerent rights, and said that their capital was so impregnable that the Spanish troops only six miles distant had not attempted to capture The Cubans, he insisted, possessed all the requisites for recognition. He quoted authorities to show that has 120,000 regular troops, with an anxiliary force of 40,000 Cuban volunteers in the island. and that they were opposed by 50,000 insurgents, 30,000 of whom were well armed and equipped. Notwithstanding this, the Spanish forces had not gained a foot of territory, but had been driven back to the very gates of Havana.

Mr. Knox (Rep., Mass.) said that a state of war did exist in Cuba, that somewhere among the fastnesses of the mountains of that island, the ancient stronghold of liberty, there had been established a government founded upon justice and equality of men, and that the Cuban army had made marches, fought battles, and endured privations which had challenged the admiration of the world. The duty devolved upon the United States, where free government had its highest development, to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, that they might have their liberty, and that they might be as free as ourselves.

Mr. Gillette (Rep., Mass.) argued that the passage of the resolutions would accomplish no good result. Granting belligerency to the Cubans was not a function or prerogative of the legislative power, but of the Executive, and the passage of the resolutions would be usurpation on the part of Congress.

Mr. Cookrell (Dem., Tex.) said it was time that belligeren; rights were accorded those struggling for freedom. If the matter were left to him he would go further than the resolutions proposed. Spain has for years sucked the very life blood out of every one of her colonies. If he had the power he would take Shain by the throat, have her remove Weyler, and free Cuba, and command her to keep her hands off. [Applause.] bans was not a function or prerogative of the

pinuse.]
Mr. Ellett (Pem., Va.) opposed the resolutions on the ground that the insurgents had not yet reached that condition which would justify extendinc beligerent rights to them.
Mr. Newlands (Silverite, Nev.) said that proble was did exist in Cuba; that with a force of 125,000 men under his command the Spanish

Fontabelle...

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Captain-General had just announced that he would require at least two years to put down the insurrection. The same obligation, he said, devolved upon nations as upon individuals, to aid those struggling for life and liberty, and in this case the obligation upon the United States was the stronger because the struggle was going on at our very threshold.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., N. J.) and Mr. Walsh (Dem., N. Y.) also favored the resolutions, and Mr. Russell (Dem., Ga.) and Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) by the contrast of the contrast

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises ... 5 36 | Sun sets ... 6 20 | Moon rises. 2 07 HIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 104 | Gov.Island. 148 | Hels Gata.. 8 2

Arrived SATURDAY, April & Sa St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton, es Lucania, McKay, Liverpool. as Moringen, tden, Gibara.

Es Chicago City, bendait, Hristol.

Es Klimore, Nellson, Tampios,

Es Santrago, Leignton, Clenfuegos,

Es Caledonia, Thornson, Napica,

Es Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk. (For later arrivals see First Page.)

Ss Normannia, from New York, at Hamburg. Sa Pocahontas, from New York, at Liverpool Se Alsenborn, from New York, at Saltimore, bs Martello, from New York, at Hull.

SIGHTED. 5s New York, from Southampton for New York, of Harst Castle, wa Westernland, from New York for Antwerp, off Selly Islands, & Kensington, from Antwerp for New York, passed Fushing.

BAILED PROM FOREIGN FORTS.
Ba Stuttgart, from Bremerhaven for New York.
Se La Touraine, from Havre for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Sa Comanche, from Jacksonville for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Suil Tuesday, Apri 11:00 A. M. Sail Wednesday, April & 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. thampton .. 8:00 P. M. 14:00 M.

	Due To-day.	
unchen	liremen	March
marudum	Hotterdam	March
	Gibraitar	
ichlgan	London	
irmen I	Gitraltar	
hiedam	Amsterdam	March
A Line way in the	Middlesbarough	March
	Galveston	
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Bourgogne	Havre	
ontank	Rotterdam	March
mes Turple	Offernitar	March
	New Orleans	March
minole	Jacksonville	April
Due	Monday, April 6.	
ations William atom II	(III) relies	Manch

	Kaiser Withelm II Gibralfar March Furnessia Glasgow March Cuffe Liverpool March Halle Bremen March Saratoga Havana April Venezuela Lattiayra March Kaissas City Savanah Apri
١	Due Tuesday, April 7.
	Friesland Antworp March Fritsela Hamburg March Fritsela Hamburg March Missbelph London Barch bit Cuthort Antworp March benwick Ghratur March Comanche Jackson-tille April El Norte New Orleans April Indian New Orleans April
ı	Due Wednesday, April 8.
	Alesia Gibraitar March Origaba Bayana April Maskelyne St. Lucia March Nucces Galveston April
ľ	Due Thursday, April 0.
	Lahn Bremen March Germanie Liverpool April Routauk Swansea Harch Brooktyn City Swansea March
	Rietz St. Lucia March Trinidad Bermuda Narch Carlli Prince St. Lucia April
l	Amyl Shields March
l	Due Friday, April 10.
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EX-SURROGATE PELL DECLINES. Too Busy to Accept the Past of Keeper of

HACKENSACK, April 4 .- A number of Republican politicions in New Jersey will be gratified to learn that ex-Surrogate David A. Pell of Bergen county, who was appointed by Gov. Griggs as keeper of the State prison at Trenton, has sent a letter to the Governor announcing that he will not accept the place, which is worth \$3,500 a year to the keeper and \$1,300 to his wife as matron.

Mr. Pell is President of the Hackensack Bank and is largely interested in other business enterprises, including proposed trolley lines, which occupy much of his time. Before his appointment he notified the Governor that he did not desire the place. Ill's decision not to accept it was made in face of strong party pressure.

Body Identified by a Hatter's Travelling Card.

DANBURY, Conn., April 4. Some fishermen came upon the dead body of a man in a field a short distance from Pomperaug Valley Station on the New England road to-day. The body was identified by a hatter's travelling card found in a pocket as that of Albert Deberria, a nat finisher, who belonged in Newark, N. J. He worked in Hanbury and New Milford recently, and for a time was a hotel clerk in this city.

WHITE PLAISS, N. Y., April 4. - An absolute divorce was granted to Charles W. Thwaite of West Farms to-day by Judge Dykman, sitting in Special Term of the Sapreme Court, from his wife. Minnie Thwaite, on statutory grounds. Mrs. Thwaite some months ago eloped with an electric car motorman named Burns.

Charles W. Thwalte Gets a Divorce

Fewer Executive Sessions of the Police Board.

The Police Board, at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, decided resterday to have no more executive sessions of the Board unless there was some real need for them. This, of course, only means that there will be fewer ex-ecutive sessions then her ctofore.

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SPRING JACKETS.

Ladies' new Spring Jackets, latest shades of tan Covert Cloth, latest Reefer style, new plaited back, correct sleeves, brown velvet collar, four large, brown velvet collar, four large, stylish buttons, strictly tailormade, bound seams, fit and finish; worth \$5.00, at

3.50.



SPRING CAPES.

Ladies' Spring Capes of various materials, including Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Kerney and Ladies' Cloth, all the new chapes, some plain, some trimmed with lace and ribbon and others hand-somely braided, black and col-ors; real value from \$5.00 to \$7.50, at

3.75.



SEPARATE SKIRTS.

Ladies' Separate Skirts in black and fancy mixtures, in-cluding Siciliennes, Figured Mo-hairs, Crepons, Scotch Cheviots and Berges, all correct shape, full flare, well made and lined, finished with velvet facing; worth from \$5.00 to \$7.00 each,



NEW STYLE CAPES.

Latest color tan Capes, strictly tailor-made, trimmed with straps of same material, new fancy pointed "Daisy" collar, ornamented with pearl buttons, lined with beautiful Dreaden Silly stee plain black Cheviot Silk, also plain black Cheviot black silk lined; worth Sapes, black s... \$5.95, apecial at

5.98.



SPRING SUITS. Ladies' genuine tailor-made Walking Suits, black and navy waiting suits, the state with the serges, also shooted Wool Mixtures, new style Jackets, box plaited backs, some with spangled beit and others half silk lined, a correctly tailored, up-to-date swell Suit; honestly worth \$16.00 at worth \$15.00, at





CHEVIOT SUITS.

New style English Cheviot Serge Suits in black and navy blue, with new Fly Front, box plaited back and silk veivet entiar, lined throughout with splendid quality Toffeta Silk; the skirt is correctly tailored. perfect in shape and hang, full

Bare; worth \$35.00 per suit, at 19.98.

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